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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/632,922	08/04/2000	Peter V. Boesen	PO4642US0	2685

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EXAMINER	
TRAN, TAM D	#7
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2674	

DATE MAILED: 03/21/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/632,922	BOESEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tam D Tran	2674	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *03* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 August 2000* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *5,6* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim1, 2, 4, 7-14, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Buxton et al. (PN6094197).

1. In regard to claim 1, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical key board 25 on touch screen display 21,22, the method comprising: interacting of the application program 50 (computer program) and the processor, initiating an input area including a key board 25 (key board incapable of user termination) which have plurality of keys 26, unnecessary keys/buttons, and processor 5 and application program 50 process the data entry (selecting keys on the keyboard) from the display, (see Fig.18, col. 13 lines 49 –65, col. 14 lines 13 - 26).

2. In regard to claim 2, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical keyboard on touch screen display, wherein input area being structured by software (executable code) that is executed by processor; (see col.14, lines 46 – 48)

3. In regard to claim 4, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein user interface software (computer program) generating keyboard image (input area); (see col. 14, lines 45 – 48).

4. In regard to claim 7, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein software (computer program) running by the processor is executing on a personal computer; (see col. 14, lines13 – 17).

5. In regard to claim 8, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein graphical user interface (computer program) for pen-based computer; (see col.1, lines 39-41)

6. In regard to claim 9, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of entering data) of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein interface software (computer program) running on a processor (computer) and a touch-sensitive display screen; (see col.14, lines 13 – 26).

7. In regard to claim 10, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (computer readable medium) of the graphical key board 25 on touch screen display 21,22 having software (executable instructions) executing on a processor generating input area including a key board 25 (key board incapable of user termination) which have plurality of keys 26, unnecessary keys/buttons, and processor 5 and application program 50 process the data entry (touch screen input) from the touch screen display, (see Fig.18, col. 13 lines 49 –65, col. 14 lines 13 - 26).

8. In regard to claim11, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (computer readable medium) of the graphical keyboard that has graphical user interface which associate (map) the

keyboard image on the window at a location on screen (image map), (see Fig. 18, col. 15 lines 60 – 67).

9. In regard to claims 12, 13, 14, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (computer readable medium) of the graphical key board, wherein input area has no task bar, minimize button, maximize button; (see Fig 18).

10. In regard to claim 21, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (method of ensuring of a reliable computer input area is accessible to a user) of the graphical key board 25 on a computer processor unit 5 (computer system) having touch screen display, the method has an application program50 (computer program) executing on a processor for which user input is sought, an user interface software 7 generating (invoking) input area (input area of unalterable size and shape) which have unnecessary keys/buttons, and processor 5 and application program 50 process the data entry (accepting input based on position selected in the input area on the display) from the position on touch screen display, (see Fig.18, col. 13 lines 49 –65, col. 14 lines 13 - 26).

11. In regard to claim 22, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein computer are pen-based computer, (see col.1, lines 39-41).

12. In regard to claim 23, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation of the graphical key board on touch screen display, wherein the input area has a key board 25, (see Fig. 18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 3, 5, 6, 15-20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buxton et al. (PN6094197) in view of Freedman (The Computer Desktop Encyclopedia).

13. In regard to claim 3 and 5, Buxton et al. teach the method of entering data on touch screen display as claim in claims1 and 4; in addition, Buxton et al. teach the operating system software (executable code/ computer program) having graphical user interface supporting window operation for generating input area, (see col. 15, lines 60-68). Freeman teaches window operation running with dynamic link library (DLL) on Visual Basic Module (Visual Basic code), (see DLL section, page 254). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the dynamic link library and visual basic module as taught by Freeman onto the computer program of Buxton et al. because dynamic link library and visual basic module are convenience and specialized for developing window graphic operations, respectively.

14. In regard to 6, Buxton et al. teach the window operation software (computer program) calls (link file) a C language file, (see col.24 lines 1-35). Freeman teaches windows uses DLL as standard way of link and sharing functionality, (see DLL section, page 254); in addition, Freeman teaches C++ is an object-orientation version of C, (see C++ section, page 99). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the dynamic link library in C++ as taught by Freeman onto the computer program of Buxton et al. because dynamic link library in C++ is convenience for the programmer and having many graphic user interface library files which provide a better image for the graphic display.

15. In regard to claim 15 and 18, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (computer readable medium/computer system) of the graphical key board 25 on touch screen display 21,22 having software (executable instructions) executed by a processor (CPU) generating input area

including a key board 25 (key board incapable of user termination/immutable input area) which have plurality of keys 26, unnecessary keys/buttons, and processor 5 and application program 50 process the data entry (touch screen input) from the touch screen display, (see Fig.18, col. 13 lines 49 –65, col. 14 lines 13 - 26). In addition, Buxton et al. teach the software (executable instructions/computer program) calls (link file) a C language file (external programming access the executable instructions), (see col.24 lines 1-35), and Freeman teaches windows uses dynamic link library (DLL) as a standard way of link and sharing functionality, (see DLL section, page 254); Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the dynamic link library as taught by Freeman onto the computer medium of Buxton et al. because dynamic link library is a standard way for developing window graphic operations.

16. In regard to claim 16 and 19, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation (computer readable medium/computer system) of the graphical key board 25 on touch screen display 21,22, (see Fig.18).

17. In regard to claim 17 and 20, Freeman teaches a CPU-386 having 32-bit mode of operation (processing system), (see PC CPU models section, page 678).

18. In regard to claim 24, Buxton et al. teach a system for implementation of graphical keyboard including the operation software (executable code/ computer program) having graphical user interface supporting window operation for generating input area, (see col. 15, lines 60-68). Freeman teaches window operation running with dynamic link library (DLL), (see DLL section, page 254). Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the dynamic link library as taught by Freeman onto the

computer method of Buxton et al. because dynamic link library are convenience and specialized for developing window graphic operations.

Conclusion

19. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892 form.

20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tam D. Tran** whose telephone number is **703-305-4196**. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI from 8:30 – 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Richard A Hjerpe** can be reached on **703-305-4709**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered response should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600